UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/993
28 November 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 NOVEMBER 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, during the period from 11 to 20 November 1995, United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi airspace for the purpose of surveillance and provocation.

11 November 1995

1. Southern region: 84 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Artawi, Chabaish, Busayyah and Jalibah.

12 November 1995

1. Northern region: 22 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Aqrah and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 117 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basra, Artawi, Jalibah, Chabaish and Rumaythah.

3. On 12 November 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace over the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0945 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1115 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1305 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1425 hours.

4. At 1936 hours on 12 November 1995, a hostile two-aircraft formation dropped two heat flares 10 kilometres to the west of Shu'aybah.

13 November 1995

1. Northern region: 10 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Mosul, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 36 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Artawi and Basra.

3. At 1420 hours on 13 November 1995, a hostile formation dropped a heat flare 15 kilometres west of Dohuk.

14 November 1995

1. Northern region: 10 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Zakho, Amadiyah, Mosul, Dohuk and Tall Afar.

2. Southern region: 40 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Artawi, Jalibah, Chabaish, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Shatrah, Qurnah and Basra.

3. On 14 November 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace over the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1255 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1413 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1530 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1635 hours.

15 November 1995

1. Northern region: 16 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Aqrah and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 54 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basra, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Jalibah and Artawi.

3. On 15 November 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace over the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1125 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1325 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1422 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1617 hours.

16 November 1995

1. Northern region: 14 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar, Zakho, Dohuk and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 46 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah.

3. On 16 November 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace over the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1155 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1325 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1512 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1624 hours.

17 November 1995

1. Northern region: 8 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Dohuk, Irbil, Aqrah, Mosul, Amadiyah and Zakho.

2. Southern region: 61 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Shatrah, Shinafiyah, Lasaf, Qurnah, Chabaish, Artawi, Busayyah and Jalibah.

3. On 17 November 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace over the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1100 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1228 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1410 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1525 hours.

18 November 1995

1. Southern region: 50 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Basra, Qurnah, Chabaish, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Busayyah, Jalibah and Artawi.

2. On 18 November 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace over the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1020 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1230 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1415 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1455 hours.

19 November 1995

1. Southern region: 52 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Busayyah, Chabaish, Shinafiyah, Jabal Sanam and Artawi.

2. On 19 November 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace over the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1120 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1320 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1407 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1800 hours.

20 November 1995

1. Northern region: 16 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar, Zakho, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 59 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Amadiyah and Basra.

3. At 1035 hours on 20 November 1995, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace over the southern region and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1420 hours.

I should be grateful if you would have this document circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/994
30 November 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH, FRENCH, RUSSIAN AND SPANISH

Argentina, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Honduras, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America:
draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions and in particular its resolution 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995,

Recalling also the Secretary-General's report of 29 September 1995 (S/1995/835) and the letter of the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General of 10 October 1995 (S/1995/859),

Reaffirming its resolution 1023 (1995) of 22 November 1995,

Reaffirming once again its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and emphasizing in this regard that the territories of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, known as Sector East, are integral parts of the Republic of Croatia,

Affirming the importance it attaches to full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of all in those territories and elsewhere in the Republic of Croatia,

Welcoming again the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1995/951, annex), signed on 12 November 1995 between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb representatives,

Welcoming the positive role played by UNCRO, and paying tribute to the personnel of UNCRO in the performance of their mandate,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 23 November 1995 (S/1995/987),

Reaffirming its determination to ensure the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of United Nations peace-keeping operations in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and, to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 23 November 1995;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit for consideration by the Council at the earliest possible date and no later than 14 December 1995 a report on all aspects of the establishment by the Council of an operation consisting of a transitional administration and a transitional peace-keeping force to implement the relevant provisions of the Basic Agreement including on the possibilities for assistance from the host country in offsetting the costs of the operation;

3. Decides that, in order to allow for the orderly establishment of the operation referred to in paragraph 2 above, the mandate of UNCRO shall terminate after an interim period ending on 15 January 1996 or when the Council has decided on the deployment, including on the necessary period for the transfer of authority, of the transitional peace-keeping force referred to in that paragraph, whichever is sooner;

4. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/995
30 November 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH, FRENCH, RUSSIAN AND SPANISH

Argentina, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Honduras, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America:
draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions and in particular its resolutions 982 (1995) of 31 March 1995 and 998 (1995) of 16 June 1995,

Reaffirming its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Welcoming again the initialling of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement, S/1995/999, annex) by the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the other parties thereto on 21 November 1995, in Dayton, Ohio, signifying agreement between the parties to sign formally the Peace Agreement,

Stressing the need for all parties to comply fully with all provisions of the Peace Agreement, and, prior to the entry into force of that agreement, the need for all parties to cooperate fully with the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and to maintain the current cease-fire agreement,

Welcoming the positive role played by UNPROFOR, and paying tribute to the personnel of UNPROFOR in the performance of their mandate,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 23 November 1995 (S/1995/987),

Reaffirming its determination to ensure the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of United Nations peace-keeping operations in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and, to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 23 November 1995;

2. Decides to extend the mandate of UNPROFOR for a period terminating on 31 January 1996, pending further action by the Council with regard to the implementation of the Peace Agreement;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on developments in the peace process and to submit as soon as possible to the Council reports, containing the necessary information and recommendations, on aspects of the implementation of the Peace Agreement as they affect the United Nations in order to enable the Council to take a decision ensuring an orderly transfer of authority as envisaged in the Peace Agreement;

4. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/996
30 November 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH, FRENCH,
RUSSIAN AND SPANISH

Argentina, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Honduras, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions and in particular its resolution 983 (1995) of 31 March 1995,

Reaffirming its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Recalling its concern about possible developments which could undermine confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia or threaten its territory,

Welcoming the positive role played by the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP), and paying tribute to the personnel of UNPREDEP in the performance of their mandate,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 23 November 1995 (S/1995/987),

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 23 November 1995;

2. Decides to extend the mandate of UNPREDEP for a period terminating on 30 May 1996;

3. Urges UNPREDEP to continue its cooperation with the mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

4. Calls upon Member States to consider favourably requests by the Secretary-General for necessary assistance to UNPREDEP in the performance of its mandate;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of any developments on the ground and other circumstances affecting the mandate

of UNPREDEP, and in particular to submit, if possible by 31 January 1996, a report on all aspects of UNPREDEP in the light of developments in the region, for review by the Council;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/788
S/1995/997
29 November 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 55
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 27 November 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 27 November 1995, addressed to you by H.E. Mr. Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 55, and of the Security Council

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Permanent Representative

95-37834 (E) 301195 011295

/...

Annex

Letter dated 27 November 1995 from Mr. Osman Ertuq addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the statement made by the Greek Cypriot representative during the plenary meetings of the General Assembly that were held on 26 and 27 October 1995 on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year (see A/50/PV.44). This statement contains allegations that are totally unfounded and do not conform to the realities of Cyprus. In view of the absence of any Turkish Cypriot delegate at the said meeting, owing to the usurpation and continued monopolization of the title of the "Government of Cyprus" by the Greek Cypriot side since 1963, I am compelled to respond to these allegations in writing in order to set the record straight.

The allegations put forward by the Greek Cypriot representative have been amply dealt with and rejected previously. I will, therefore, confine myself to reiterating that the representative of the Greek Cypriot side glosses over the fact that it is the Greek Cypriots who are responsible for the division of the island with their decades-long campaign to convert the binational island of Cyprus into a Greek island at the expense of the Turkish Cypriots. Presently, the only occupation in Cyprus is the 32-year-old occupation of the seat of Government of the once bicommunal Republic of Cyprus by the Greek Cypriot side.

As regards the subject of youth matters, the Greek Cypriots are among the least qualified people to complain about this issue since, for 32 years, they have been depriving the Turkish Cypriot youth of the full enjoyment of their basic rights and aspirations. The Turkish Cypriots right freely to travel abroad, trade and communicate with the outside world, compete in international sporting events or take part in cultural activities are all denied to them as part of the Greek Cypriot side's inhuman embargo in all fields and its policy of isolating the Turkish Cypriots from the rest of the world.

In addition, since the usurpation, by the Greek Cypriot side, of the title of "Government of Cyprus" by force of arms in 1963, the Greek Cypriot administration has been usurping practically all international aid, including credits and loans, given to Cyprus to be used for the benefit of both peoples of the island. As a result of this and the severe embargo, a huge economic disparity has been created between the two communities of Cyprus. The adverse effects of this disparity, together with the social and psychological factors associated with isolation, are especially visible on Turkish Cypriot youth.

It is relevant to note in the context of youth matters that, for three days running from 7 to 9 November 1995, hundreds of Greek Cypriot students, encouraged and supported by their leadership, staged violent demonstrations along the borders, violating the buffer zone and causing considerable injury to Turkish Cypriots as well as members of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), and damage to property. The incitement of Greek Cypriot youth to such militant and irresponsible behaviour and the poisoning of young minds with anti-Turkish propaganda do not augur well for future reconciliation on the

island, since confidence-building is particularly important for younger generations.

The abuse of Greek youth in the manner described above and the exploitation of youth matters for political purposes can hardly be conducive to the ongoing efforts to facilitate the search for a solution through confidence-building between the two sides. The Greek Cypriot leadership must, therefore, stop leading the Greek Cypriot youth into the blind alley of hatred, through a policy of indoctrination and militancy, and start teaching them values of friendship and respect for their Turkish Cypriot neighbours, so that the present deterioration in intercommunal relations may be arrested and reversed.

I should be grateful if you could have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 55, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus